



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE...

1. Before a cell splits, centrioles replicate themselves to form two new _____.
2. What part of the cell receives proteins and alters them before shipping?
3. When the cell is not dividing, what is the most visible part of the nucleus?
4. This is classified as eukaryotic or prokaryotic.
5. What is made up of cytosol and all of the organelles outside of the nucleus?
6. Which organelle is the size of a bacteria and has its own DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)?
7. This is "the gate" into the cell.
8. Which part of the cell would allow messenger RNA to pass through it into the cytoplasm?
9. What part of the cell is said to look like a stack of pita bread?
10. These are roughly spherical and more than one may be found in the nucleus.
11. This is filled with a watery fluid called "protoplasm."
12. What controls protein production by sending out mRNA (messenger ribonucleic acid) through its double membrane?
13. This organelle gets membrane directly from the Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum and gives membrane to the cell membrane.
14. What is the most visible thing in a nucleus when the cell prepares to divide?
15. What is made of RNA, proteins, and specialized regions of chromosomes?
16. This is the "monorail system" for organelles and vesicles to travel along within the cell.
17. This is the protective wall around the nucleus and blends into the Endoplasmic Reticulum as part of the endomembrane system.
18. Which cell part makes hydrogen peroxide?
19. What is the basic unit of life?
20. What is bound by a single membrane that it creates on its own from absorbing parts in the cytosol?
21. What holds the chromosomes and nucleoli but not ribosomes?
22. What is responsible for the movement of cilia, flagella, and microvilli?
23. What is the "packing and shipping office?"
24. What produces ATP (adenosine triphosphate) from glucose to store energy?
25. What allows nutrients, wastes, and cell products into and out of the cell?
26. What is the "control center" of the cell?
27. Where are free-floating ribosomes found?
28. This sac of proteins does not come from the Golgi.
29. What is responsible for making estrogen and testosterone?
30. What is compared to a microscopic city?
31. What create the building blocks for forming proteins inside the cell?
32. What provides the "bones" and "muscles" of the cell?
33. This holds many bound ribosomes giving it part of its name.
34. Most of the time, a group of these looks like a mess of material called "chromatin."
35. What part of the cell protects the cell's "control center"?
36. This looks like a dark spot in the nucleus.
37. Which part is the "clean-up crew" of the cell?
38. This separates the nucleus from the cytoplasm and is only found in eukaryotic cells.



39. What gets membrane from the Golgi Apparatus when secretion vesicles are sent out?
40. This breaks down fats and toxins creating hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) as a product and then, has special proteins to turn the H_2O_2 to H_2O .
41. What is the organization center for the microtubules?
42. These can be found bound on the Rough ER and are what make it rough.
43. When cell parts are broken down, where are their remains found?
44. What is the "powerhouse" of the cell?
45. What is found in the nucleus and contains genetic information?
46. What part of the cell is necessary for creating secreted proteins, for example, in the stomach lining or ducts of the pancreas?
47. This is a sac of proteins made by the Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum that can dissolve unwanted things into spare parts.
48. This, along with the cytoplasm, makes up the protoplasm.
49. Which organelle makes hormones and steroids?
50. Inside the cell and near the nucleus, this is where the centrioles are found.
51. What, when free, makes polypeptides that remain in the cytoplasm but, when bound, makes polypeptides for the membrane or for secretion?
52. What is the mesh of fibers throughout the cytoplasm called?
53. Which part of the cell is acidic for dissolving bacteria, old cells, and organelles?
54. Proteins made here will either stay in the membrane or be sent out of the cell.
55. What is also known as the "plasma membrane?"
56. What are made by the nucleolus (plural: nucleoli) out of cytoplasm proteins and rRNA?
57. A cell that needs large amounts of energy supply will have a high number of these.
58. This makes its own membrane from spare parts in the cytosol and merges with the Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum.
59. If a group of these break in a cell at once, they can destroy the cell (autolysis) and are sometimes called "suicide sacs."
60. What could be called the "microtubule-organizing center?"
61. Which organelle makes poisons more soluble to flush them out of the body?
62. This, along with the nucleus, makes up the protoplasm.
63. What adds sugar chains to proteins, wraps them in its membrane, and send them to the Golgi Apparatus?
64. This is made of DNA and proteins.